

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WAR IN THE ORIENT

Report that China Has Issued a Declaration of War Against Japan.

RUMOR CAME BY THE WAY OF LONDON

Japan's Minister at Washington Disclaims Any Knowledge of It.

CONDITION UNDOUBTEDLY VERY STRAINED

High Japanese Official Went to Korea with an Important Message.

DEMANDS OF THE JAPANESE OUTLINED

Conceded that the Result of His Mission Would Decide the Question of Peace or War—Each Side Sleeping on Its Arms.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch received here this afternoon from Shanghai says that a rumor is in circulation there that war has been declared between China and Japan. WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mr. Tateno, the Japanese minister, said today that he did not credit the Shanghai report of a declaration of war between China and Japan. None of his advisers has indicated the probability of a conflict, and the latest cablegrams received from his government date back a week. Had the report of a declaration of war emanated from Yokohama or Peking, or at near the seat of the respective government, it might have some foundation. But the fact that the report comes from Shanghai, a long distance from either of the above named places, and where there are many foreigners and speculators, he said, was almost convincing proof to him that the report was incorrect.

The war rumor found no official confirmation at the State department, which naturally would be quickly advised of an event of this importance by Minister Dunn at Tokyo. Still, the belief is general in government circles that the situation is very critical, and it would not surprise them if it appeared that any report is only premature. Consequently there is already some speculation as to the outcome of a conflict between these two popular nations. Probably the war would begin at sea, and it is thought in naval circles that at the start the Japanese would have the advantage, owing to the fact that their vessels are in condition for immediate service. But as it stands the two nations are nearly even in their naval strength.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

The Chinese navy consists of thirty vessels, but many of these are small and obsolete in type. There are five very effective armored ships, built within the last twelve years, four being battleships—Chen-Yuen, King-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, and one, Ping-Yuen, a coast defense ship. There is also an armored wooden gunboat, Tien-Sing. These vessels are armed with Krupp guns, the Chen-Yuen, of 7,430 tons carrying twelve-inch rifles. There are nineteen cruisers carrying Armstrong and Krupp guns, two torpedo cruisers and several small gunboats.

The Japanese navy consists of thirty-two vessels of all kinds, including five armored ships, the Fusao, Hiyel, Kon go, Ito Jo and Teshioda. These range in tonnage from 1,500 to 37,000 and are armed with Krupp guns, lighter than the Chinese battleships carry. There are fourteen cruisers of good size and well armed with Krupp and Canol guns, seven gunboats of small tonnage, three coast defense ships, with twelve-inch French rifles and a half dozen corvettes and a few training ships. But this balance of resources does not extend to the army, in which China has an enormous advantage in numbers. In times of peace the Chinese army numbers 300,000, to Japan's 73,000, but on a war footing the Chinese strength is 1,000,000 men, while the Japanese forces under like conditions number only 230,000, with 25,500 mounted police. In view of these figures, military experts here believe that while Japan might obtain a temporary advantage in the early stages of a war with China she would very likely be ultimately overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers.

REPORT IS PREMATURE.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—The report that war has been declared between China and Japan is not yet confirmed, but China is preparing for war. The Chinese are blocking the northern passage of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, the great river of China. Incoming vessels are thus compelled to pass near the Wusong forts. Telegraphic communication with Peking has been stopped on account of floods.

Japan has chartered all the Mitsui Bussan company's ships, in addition to the sixteen already chartered from the Wusien Kaisha company. Japan has prohibited the departure of the Yusan steamers.

YOKOHAMA, July 21.—The Korean government has consented to the reforms proposed by Japan. British and United States marines have been landed at Seoul, the capital of Korea, in order to protect the British and American legations. China has requested that Japanese warships be not allowed to enter the Chinese treaty ports.

JAPAN REPLYING TO THE REQUEST OF CHINA.

Japan, replying to the request of China in regard to Japanese warships, has replied that she maintains the right to enter these ports at any time. The attitude of the population generally is warlike. It has been learned here that 12,000 Chinese troops have received orders to proceed with all possible dispatch to Korea.

EFFECT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The announcement that Korea had consented to the reforms proposed by Japan caused officials of the Japanese legation here to express the hope that this would end the strained relations between Japan and China. This depends, however, it was said, on whether China gave her assent in the matter and allowed the proposed reforms to be instituted. China, it is stated at the Japanese legation, has three times refused her assent to co-operate with Japan in instituting the reforms desired in Korea. Now that Korea has agreed to the reforms, it is suggested that Japan, assisted by Korea, can go ahead and remedy the existing condition of affairs. No specific statement of the reforms desired has been received as yet at the Japanese legation here, but their general tenor is known, and they include changes in the system of taxation and the removal of restrictions that now exist on trade. At this time, it is said at the legation, the agricultural and mechanical interests of

Korea are absolutely subject to the whim of local officials, who have it in their power to make arbitrary regulations that cause trouble and frequently popular uprisings. The fiscal methods of the country are said to need radical reforms. Japan does the banking business of the country, and the government is frequently called upon to press the Koreans for money due the Japanese, and which, it is asserted, should be easily collected by the courts.

WANT THE JUDICIARY REFORMED.

Japan also wants the Korean judiciary system reformed, as under that now in vogue cruel and unusual punishment is inflicted and inquisitorial methods prevail to the injury of Japanese business men. The Japanese furthermore want assurances of greater liberty and safety of travel throughout Korea. Japanese newspapers received at the legation here recently show with but few exceptions the consensus of editorial opinion is favorable to the attitude assumed by the government in the pending controversy.

At the Korean legation the minister was shown a copy of the dispatch. The minister does not speak English, but through his secretary he said that he did not believe Korea had done as was stated. Japan had not the right to interfere with the internal affairs of the country. No concrete information has been received at the legation from Korea.

A DIPLOMAT WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE

troubles existing between Japan and China today called attention to the fact that in the note which the latter country sent to Japan notifying her that she (China) had sent troops to Korea, China said, in effect, that it had sent assistance to their rebellious state. This, the diplomat referred to said, was contrary to the declaration made by China and Japan in the Kings-tien convention of 1885, when both countries declared it to be their mutual desire to protect and maintain the autonomy of Korea.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—News advices from Yokohama to June 30, received today on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, contain but few developments in the Korean imbroglio that have not been covered by cable. June 3, the Korean minister to Japan called on the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and announced that he was about to take his leave to return to his government the feeling and policy of Japan towards Korea. At about the same time, as a result of a cabinet council, attended by the emperor of Japan, the Japanese government instructed Mr. M. Satoh, chief counselor of the foreign office, to Korea as special messenger of the government. He carried full instructions to the Japanese minister in Korea. The native press reports that the attempt to induce Otori, Japanese minister at Korea, to withdraw the Japanese troops having been unsuccessful, Viceroy Li telegraphed directly to Count Ito, asking him to withdraw the troops, and that it was this extraordinary request that caused the meetings of the Japanese council in the presence of the emperor on June 22 and 23. It is claimed the Japanese government decided to positively refuse the request.

The native papers also announce that the Russian minister wrote to the Korean minister of foreign affairs on June 12, declaring that the Korean rebellion was not to be feared; that the rebels are simply ignorant Koreans and that if they should enter Seoul and threaten the destiny of the state friendly powers would not look on with folded arms. This gives rise again to the reports that Russia and France are about to interfere in the event of more serious trouble.

Relative to the rebellion the native papers

report that the rebels are more than holding their own in Gensu and that they are so powerful that the weak government troops dare not attack them.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT HOME.

A Korean newspaper of June 16 announces that preparations by the Chinese in Seoul to withdraw the troops, and that it is believed the Chinese intend to send their women and children to the home country. These preparations were made under official instructions. On the morning of June 22 the Chinese government sent 6,000 or 7,000 soldiers from the coast of Iaku, in six men-of-war, which steamed up the Taide River, a force of 12,000 soldiers in Korea caused the Japanese council on the 23d of June to resolve that the number of Japanese soldiers to be sent to the peninsula should reach 10,000 and be followed by more if the movements of China warranted it. It is also reported that Russia intends to send 1,000 troops to Seoul, probably to protect the legation. It is claimed also that the Chinese government has been enquiring many soldiers into Korea in citizens' guise, and that Chinese munitions of war have been sent in ostensibly as Korean army supplies.

At present there are at Jenchuan nine Chinese men-of-war, nine Japanese men-of-war and one each of American, French and Russian.

When the steamship sailed it was claimed there were 5,000 Japanese troops at Jenchuan and 1,000 at Zouli. It was also reported that 1,000 more had left Tokyo on June 15. The Japanese officers, it is said, have been instructed that if the Chinese should show the slightest signs of attack they must be met by force, and that the Japanese are to attack and put the enemy to rout. The enemy's commanders have instructed their soldiers to sleep in their uniforms and to be prepared for engaging at a moment's notice.

Kato, chief counselor of Japanese foreign affairs, who was sent to Korea with important instructions to the Japanese minister at Seoul, in order to protect the British and American legations. China has requested that Japanese warships be not allowed to enter the Chinese treaty ports.

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TALK OF RETALIATION

Germans Considerably Exercised Over the Engar Schedule of the Tariff Bill.

INCREASED DUTY ON PETROLEUM LIKELY

Feeling is Not Encouraged by the Emperor or in Official Circles.

WILLIAM DEFERS TO FRENCH SENTIMENT

Usual Celebration of Napoleon's Surrender Will Not Be Observed.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH BETTER THAN USUAL

Socialist Boycott of the Brewers Appears to Be Losing Ground—Brewers Raise Over a Million Marks to Aid the Soldiers in Their Fight.

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BERLIN, July 21.—Considerable interest is taken here in the tariff legislation of the United States. It was learned that negotiations are proceeding between Berlin and Washington in order to prevent the possibilities of a commercial war. The decision of congress in regard to the sugar schedule is awaited with great anxiety, many of the newspaper articles on the subject condemning the stand taken by the senate. People in this country are already discussing the possible reprisals which Germany could make in the event of her suffering through American tariff legislation. For instance, the Hamburger Correspondenz newspaper well known as getting much of its news from high official sources, proposes in case a duty is imposed upon raw sugar that Germany should raise the duty on American petroleum. But in this case the proposition contained in the article alluded to originated in the mind of the editor. The government desires that nothing should occur which prejudices the good relations between the two countries, and it is not likely anything but very grave necessity could mar this good feeling.

As an evidence of Emperor William's desire for peace and his wish to share the feelings of the people of France, the great fall parade of Grison, which since September, 1871, has been fixed for the anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan (September 2, 1870), has this year been ordered to take place on August 18. The emperor's attitude of conciliation is resented by a large section of the people, who claim the right to rejoice on the day they consider as marking the birth of the German empire, without caring whether it pleases France or not.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH NOT SO BAD.

Prussian Bismarck is in better health than is generally believed. His trip from Schoenhagen to Varzin lasted eleven hours, the last three of which was during the night. He traveled in a carriage, but the exertion does not seem to have had any ill effect upon him. The ex-chancellor made seven speeches while enroute, the most recent being at Berlin, where he closed with his request for "three cheers for Berlin." The Berlin press expressed amazement at this action upon the part of Prince Bismarck and commented upon the fact that this was the first time for years that he had said a friendly word for the capital. The ex-chancellor has always shown himself a fierce opponent of Berlin, which refused men to the Reichstag who opposed his policy.

The beer boycott continues, although the socialists are losing ground. The struggle is now assuming the character of a decisive battle between the bourgeoisie and the socialists. The latter are coercing their adherents in every possible manner. The socialist election committee has resolved to exclude from its support every one who is in the habit of drinking boycotted beer. On the other hand the beer saloons have ceased taking the Vorwaerts, the organ of the socialists. More than 1,000,000 marks have been contributed to fight the boycott by assisting the saloon keepers. Men like Krupp have contributed largely to the funds. The daily amounts received average 50,000 marks, while the saloon boycotters command about 500 marks daily.

The woman from St. Petersburg who was taken to the Moabit hospital suffering from cholera is recovering. The disease from which she was suffering was a mild type and there is no fear that it will spread in this city. More alarm is felt at the possible inroad of the disease from the eastern frontier. The raftsmen descending the Vistula from Russia and a constant danger. But the greatest precaution is exercised all along the frontier. In spite of this fact, however, five deaths from cholera and one fresh case have been reported from that part of the country today. Unless this condition of affairs ceases within the next month, the imperial maneuvers about Kralag in September will be postponed.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES WERE OFF.

The imperial budget for the year ending March 1 shows a surplus of 12,500,000 marks. Instead of 25,000,000 marks. This is in spite of the fact that the army and navy expenses were underestimated to the extent of 10,000,000 marks. The surplus is due to large increases of revenue from the postoffice and the imperial taxes.

An official statement shows that immigration from Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Amsterdam is falling off continuously and rapidly. The whole number of Germans forwarded to the United States by six lines was 3,339 for the month of June, against 8,753 for June, 1893, and the outlook for July is even worse.

Major Wisman, the distinguished German explorer, has arrived here in the best of health. In an interview he said he hopes to return to Africa at the earliest possible date. He considers the victory of the Italians at Kassala to be of the greatest importance to all nations.

Indians and Negroes Unite.

MANAGUA, July 21.—The negroes and the Indians on Coru island, it is reported, have made common cause and a massacre is feared. A mob composed of English, Americans and some Nicaraguans is giving the police much trouble. The British minister, Mr. Gosling, left here yesterday.

American Murdered in Scotland.

GLASGOW, July 21.—John Sinnamon, whose address is given as 192 East Second street, New York City, was found murdered in an alley of this city last night. Twelve men and women have been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the murder.

Petard Exploded in Rome.

ROME, July 21.—A petard was exploded

this morning near the British embassy. No damage was done.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

Performances Before Royal Family Now Unusually Common.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, July 21.—Aside from Sarah Bernhardt, the week has been devoid of novelties in theatricals.

Operatic and dramatic performances before the court are so frequent as to no longer attract much attention. For instance, on Wednesday last the two Roskisses were commanded to appear at Windsor castle during the afternoon. They obeyed, naturally, and sang a selection of solos and duets from various operas. Tosti presided at the piano. The same evening Sigfried Arnoldson, Ben Davies and Sir. Arcona sang before the queen, the czarowitz and other members of the royal family and their guests, selections from Cowen's "Sigmund." Cowen presided at the piano. The queen personally arranged the program for the De Roskisses.

The princess of Wales, accompanied by a brilliant suite, was present on Tuesday last at Sarah Bernhardt's performance of "La Femme de Claude." The audience applauded vigorously, and Mme. Bernhardt was recalled repeatedly. But the enthusiasm displayed was called forth by the wonderful art of the great actress and not by the play.

R. S. Willard has extended his season at the comedy theater, where J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story," in which Mr. Willard is Prof. Goodwill, has been drawing better than at first expected. Charles Wyndham certainly does his best to make the rehearsal of his company as agreeable as possible. When Lady Violet Greville's play was being prepared for production at the Criterion, he took the entire company down to the Criterion for several days and rehearsed in a private salon at the Metropole. Now, however, he has gone one better than this; he has had a tiny stage fitted up in the garden of his own house, and it is on these miniature boards, shaded from the sun, though in the open air, that the first rehearsals of Henry Arthur Jones' new play, due at the Criterion early in the autumn, are taking place. At ordinary rehearsals it is almost impossible to get anything like a comfortable mood, but at Mr. Wyndham's "Theater Royal Back Garden" the creature comforts of the performers are most carefully looked after by Mrs. Wyndham.

London is now witnessing the Debacle of theatrical season. Last night saw the final performance of a successful play—"Money" at the Garrick.

LYCEUM LOANED FOR CHARITY.

The Lyceum has lent the Lyceum for a special matinee next Monday by members of the Actors' association and others, among those who are to appear being Sarah Bernhardt, who, during her present stay, has several times given her services in the aid of charity. The program is to conclude with the play scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with George Arlson, E. J. Annen, J. T. Shine, Harry Paulson, Lionel Ryndal, Fanny Brough, Charlotte Addison and Beatrice Lamb in the principal parts. The supers will also all be prominent actors and actresses. Performances of this kind always cause as much amusement to the performers as to the audience, and gagging is the order of the afternoon.

Twenty years or so managers would as soon have thought of trying as of undertaking a tour around the whole English-speaking world. Now such enterprises are of quite common occurrence. Early in September George Edwards sends to America a powerful burlesque company, whose tour will open at a ten-weeks' season in New York. Their principal piece is "A Gaiety Girl," which includes such a Phrygian connection with the Prince of Wales. But "In Town" will also be played. After visiting the chief towns in the United States, the company will sail from San Francisco for Australia, and will not return to England until July, 1895, so that the tour will last altogether ten months. Several interesting engagements have been made by George Edwards in connection with the English Touring company of "A Gaiety Girl." Nina Martino of "La Petite Parisienne" fame, will play the important part of Mina, and two sons of Nellie Farren will also be in the cast. Miss Martino is now having dancing and fencing lessons at the expense of the management.

As an instance of nineteenth century precocity it may be mentioned that Sydney Ellisen, the stage manager at the Prince of Wales, is barely out of his teens.

Maud Hobson, who played the part of the "Gaiety Girl" in London, but who will not go to America, has just had her portrait painted by Markham Skipworth. She is seated in a gilt chair, behind which is a background of hanging tapestry. Her dress, which cut low, is of white and yellow, and she is wearing a necklace and a bracelet consisting of the most handsome and valuable stones. She is worshipped by the "Jeunesse dorée" of London, and scarcely a day passes but she receives extravagant presents of jewelry, many of them sent by anonymous devotees.

EDWARD TERRY DROPPING OVER.

Edward Terry, who by his performance in "King Kodak" showed that, despite long disease, his burlesque hand has lost none of its cunning, starts on a provincial tour with his own company on the 13th prox. He will return to town in December with two new plays, and after their production it is not unlikely that he will set forth on a prolonged tour in America, Australia and India.

Even in the best regulated theaters ludicrous stage mishaps are not unknown. A more amusing instance of disillusioning, due to the theatrical superstition that it is necessary to have a cat "behind," is reported from the provinces. The great scene in the "Middleman" is, of course, in the third act, when Cyrus Blankman breaks open his oven and finds that he has discovered the long lost secret of making a certain oil of war. In the beginning of the act Blankman dwells at length upon the excessive heat to which the clay has been subjected, and he has to wait a long time before the oven has sufficiently cooled to enable him to pull down the bricks. The actor had just reached the final point in the scene and the bricks were beginning to crash upon the floor, when a large black cat appeared at the orifice and leaped upon the stage. The result produced on the audience by this unheard-of effect can be readily imagined.

Oscar Beringer has written a two-act play, "The Plea of His Story," founded on a story by Morley Roberts, who started life by running away from an uncongenial home and serving for months before the mast. Morley Roberts is a great favorite at the Authors' club, to whose members he often relates his adventures. He is too much of a rolling stone, however, ever to make a great name. At present he is believed to be in San Francisco, employed as a detective, but his friends have had no news of him for months past.

INGALLS IN ACTION

Kansas Republicans Open the Campaign with Their Heavy Artillery.

JOHN J. SAYS THAT HE DID NOT RETIRE

Action of Retiring Was Purely Involuntary on His Part.

GREAT QUESTION NOT TARIFF OR SILVER

Rather Whether We Are to Have Any Government at All.

ACTION OF RAILWAY STRIKERS DENOUNCED

Cleveland, in Sending the Troops to Protect Property, Stumbled Upon the First Serviceable Act of His Two Terms as President.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.)

FREDONIA, Kan., July 21.—It was a battery of big guns that fired the opening salute of the Third district republican campaign here today. Ex-Senator Ingalls, Major Morrill, Hon. Bernard Kelly and Colonel Dick Blue spoke before vast audiences in the afternoon and evening. The brilliant Ingalls was received with the enthusiastic ovation always accorded him. He said in the course of a two hour's address: "I am here today to make a republican speech. I responded to Senator Kirkpatrick's invitation because he is the same kind of a republican that I am, without variableness or shadow of turning. Your chairman in introducing me said that I had retired from public life. This is a mistake. I was retired. My retirement was purely involuntary. While I probably have as much cause as any one to find fault with populists, I have always said that the campaign waged against me, unjust as it was, was the most scientific on record in American politics. It resulted in throwing me higher into the atmosphere than anything else that has been recorded since the cow jumped over the moon."

Getting into his speech, Mr. Ingalls said that there is one thing worse than a populist; it is a democrat. The populists have fallen from grace, but the democrats furnish an illustration of original sin and total depravity.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Therefore we have this epoch of democratic and populist rule. I want to declare my belief here that for the condition in which the state finds itself today the democracy is strictly and wholly responsible. Democrats of Kansas have always been ready to make illicit alliances to thwart the success of the republican party, and whatever be their professions today I want to say to you that in the legislative and congressional contests you have exactly the same opponents as heretofore. The great question before the American people is not the tariff or silver, but whether we are to have any government in this country at all. We want to know whether this is a government of law or a government of men. This is a question for the republican party, because every other party has shown itself incompetent to settle it."

Mr. Ingalls spoke at length of the recent strike, denouncing his own detention in Chicago as a prisoner of war. He spoke most bitterly against the attempt of workmen to prevent others from accepting labor at wages they had refused. He regarded such action as an abrogation of inalienable rights that made the constitution seem ironical and the government no better than if dispensed by a czar.

"No ruler in the old world," he said, "could have inflicted such a condition upon the people without precipitating a revolution in twenty-four hours. For the condition of affairs in Chicago no man is more responsible than Governor Altgeld, for when he pardoned the anarchists he said it was safe to burn, pillage and shed blood. Grover Cleveland, by telling Altgeld that the United States would protect its citizens, blundered on the first serviceable act of his two terms. The question of the hour is the survival of constitutional government among men. Unless the republican party is able to accomplish the task, I tell you it is gone."

The senator announced that he is opposed to woman suffrage because his mother, wife, sisters and daughters do not want to vote. He thought that when the women wanted to vote they would make it known. He said the prohibitory law must be enforced or repealed. He spoke against indiscriminate immigration and ended with a discussion of the money question, in the course of which he said he was a bimetalist, pure and simple, as he had been for twenty years or more.

DECLARED HIMSELF PRESIDENT.

Sanford B. Dole Announces Hawaii's Constitution.

HONOLULU, July 13.—The provisional government is no more and the republic of Hawaii holds the reins of power. But it is only a change of name, the same people are in power, and the avowed purpose of the government is the same—to obtain annexation with the United States.

The new constitution, which was finished on the 3d, was promulgated on the 4th of July from the front steps of the former President. Dole appeared before a cheering throng, and was greeted by a mighty cheer while surrounded by his cabinet, the military and the members of the late constitutional convention. He read the proclamation of the new republic, as follows:

I, Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge given me by the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government and by act dated July 4, 1894, proclaim the republic of Hawaii as the sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I declare the constitution framed and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894 to be the constitution and the supreme law of the republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this constitution, I now assume the office and authority of president thereof.

Long live the republic. J. W. Kalala, one of the leading native nationalists, next read the proclamation in Hawaiian. Both were greeted with cheers and the ceremony was over. There was no military display whatever. The men on the Philadelphia were not landed, the government thinking it best not to give its enemies the chance to say as they did before that the change was made while United States troops were present to intimidate the royalists. Not the slightest demonstration was attempted by the supporters of the ex-queen.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity.—Partly Cloudy; South Winds.

1. China and Japan at War by This Time. Germany Talks of Retaliating Tariffs. Ingalls on the Stump in Kansas. Refunding the Pacific Railroad Debt.
2. Sioux's Immigration Bill Discussed. Shriners Reflected in Omaha.
3. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Affairs at South Omaha.
4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. What the Turners Expect to Do. Gossip of the Fraternal Societies.
5. Lincoln and Nebraska News Items. Along the Political Sidewalk Line. South in the Saddle Once More. Strike on the Southern Pacific Over.
6. Omaha Wins from Lincoln Once More. Y. M. C. A. White-washed Food. Heavy Hitting Celebrities Defeated.
7. With the Wearers of the Mittens. What the Harness Horses Did Last Week. Arrival of the Epinal Flower.
8. Labor Troubles and Arbitration.
9. "Lords," by Emily Zola.
10. A Wonderful Story of Localized Crime. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
12. Editorial and Comment.
13. How Mongol Kept Out Tartar. Woman and Child Labor.
15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Market. Omaha's Local News. What the Churches Offer Today. Needs of the Union Pacific System. City and County Have a Difference.

A few evenings before the Fourth the royalists held a mass meeting, at which about 2,000 persons were present, and passed resolutions protesting against the formation of the republic, claiming that President Cleveland had not yet answered the petition sent by Liliuokalani to be restored to the throne. Copies of this resolution were sent to the representatives of foreign governments with the request that they should not recognize the republic. It had no effect in that way, however, as all these representatives have recognized it with the exception of Minister Woodhouse, the English minister resident, who simply stated that he would inform his government of the change. On the evening of the 4th the annexationists held a big mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the new constitution. It was a most enthusiastic meeting. The Fourth was celebrated in American style, the double holiday making it peculiarly a day for justification for Americans. Captain of the Marines Cochrane of Philadelphia delivered the oration. He showed himself an annexationist, opening his speech by saying that he hoped soon to be able to call these present fellow citizens to go to the aid of the republic. Additional speakers and their staff were present, and the admiral evidently endorsed the speech of Captain Cochrane. He was also at the executive building at the time of the promulgation, though not officially. The republic having been launched, Minister Thurston will probably return to Washington soon. He was not present on the Fourth, having gone to the volcano.

One of the royalist papers, the Holoman, which has been a rabid supporter of the ex-queen, has changed its policy and is advising all royalists to take the oath of allegiance to the republic and acknowledge that the cause of the ex-queen is dead.

A royalist commission, consisting of Samuel Parker, H. W. Widdeman and John A. Cummins, leaves for Washington on the Rio Janeiro this afternoon. It is their intention to go to Washington at once and try to obtain an interview with the president with the idea of forcing him to give them an answer as to what he intends to do in the Hawaiian matter. Their expenses have been paid by prominent royalists here and they carry a secretary with them. Parker and Cummins are half Hawaiian, but Widdeman is a German. The royalists here have great hopes of the commission's success.

INVESTIGATING CARLOS EZETA.

Ex-President of Salvador Accused of Heavy

SAN SALVADOR, July 21.—An investigation has been ordered by Provisional President Gutierrez into the affairs of Carlos Ezeta's administration. A commission sits daily and has employed expert accountants to examine the books. Extensive defalcations have been discovered in the department of finance, and the total amount of the defalcations, it is estimated, amounts to more than \$100,000,000. The government charges Ezeta carried off important books and documents and it is alleged that some books were destroyed before his flight. Indictments were lodged against implicated officials. The Gutierrez newspaper organs have been discovered in the department of finance, and the total amount of the defalcations, it is estimated, amounts to more than \$100,000,000. The government charges Ezeta carried off important books and documents and it is alleged that some books were destroyed before his flight. Indictments were lodged against implicated officials. 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